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TERMS.
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MISSION to PANAMA.

The substance of the remarks made by Mr. Robbins, of Rhode-Island, on the question to agree to the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, "it is not expedient to send Ministers to the Congress of American Nations at Panama."

Mr. ROBBINS said, the honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. White,) called upon us (by us, I mean those who have not adopted the reasoning of the report,) to show where in the reasoning of the report was not conclusive; implying, that we were either to do this, or to adopt the resolution; as the resolution was the necessary result of the reasoning, if that was conclusive. I do not agree, that this is the necessary alternative; for an argument may fail of convincing the mind, may be felt as very fallacious, and yet the mind, be unable to detect its fallacy, and unable to expose that fallacy, either to itself or to others. Berkley's argument against the existence of matter is a memorable instance of the kind; it convinced nobody; yet it puzzled every body. It confounded all the philosophers and metaphysicians of the early part of the last century; many of them labored hard at its refutation, but labored in vain. Reed at last hit upon the clue that unravelled the subtle web; at least, he conceived that he had; and, for a while, it was admitted that he had; but now it seems again to be doubted whether his refutation is not itself refutable, and is not more seeming than solid. Suppose Berkley here now, to put to the honorable gentleman from Tennessee the same dilemma which he would put to us; and say to him, now refute my argument, or adopt my conclusion; admit that there is no material world, or refute the reasoning by which I demonstrate that there is none; admit that the chamber in which we sit, that the columns which adorn it, are not material objects, external to us, but merely ideas in the mind. My honorable friend would say, I believe, "Mr. Berkley, your alternative is a hard one, and as unreasonable as hard. I feel that your conclusion is false, though I find myself unable to detect the fallacy of your reasoning. You will give me leave, therefore, to believe in the information of my senses, and to let your subtleties alone."

Besides, an argument may be true, and unanswerable because it is true, yet not be satisfactory; for it may be out-weighed by other arguments, equally true and unanswerable, and more satisfactory because of more weight. This is the case as to all questions depending on a balance of probabilities; as questions of political expediency do; of which this is one. But if we were reduced to the alternative, to which the gentleman from Tennessee would reduce us, still I think we should not be compelled to adopt the resolution; for that reasoning, subtle and ingenious as it is, almost Berkleyen, and imposing as it is at first blush, will be found, upon closer examination and reflection, to be far from conclusive.

It is altogether hypothetical, and the hypothesis is nowhere supported. It is not even attempted to be supported in the report. In this way, you may prove any thing; for "supposito quo libet sequitur, quidlibet." If you are at liberty to make your premises what you please, you may make your conclusions what you please, and make them necessary. It is hypothetical altogether, as to the nature and character of that body, the Congress at Panama. It supposes that body to be, or is to become, a confederate organized sovereignty; possessing the prerogatives of sovereignty; possessing powers supreme and final, on all subjects within the sphere of its action, but that sphere to be undefined, at least as far as we know. This is implied throughout the report; many passages might be cited in proof. I will select only one as a sample.

In page 4th, are these words: "It was, therefore, much to be desired, and certainly to have been expected, that before the destinies of the United States should be committed to the deliberation and decision of Congress, composed, not of our own citizens, but of the Representatives of many different nations, that the objects of such deliberations should be most accurately stated and defined, and clearly and distinctly marked out."

Clearly implying that our destinies would be committed to the decisions of that body, in case we were represented there. If so, body must have supreme and final powers on the subjects of their deliberations; and these subjects must involve the destinies of this country. It must be, as I said before, a confederate, organized, and absolute sovereignty, within the sphere of its action, whatever that sphere might be. This is the supposition of the report; the assumption on which its reasonings are bottomed; the principle from which all its alarming dangers are deduced; and neither the reasonings nor the consequences can be supported on any other supposition. Now, if this was the fact—if this Congress was, or was to be an organized sovereignty, as it is assumed to be, the present question would not be a question of expediency, but a question of constitutional power. Could we send delegates to become constituent members of a foreign sovereignty? I take it to be very clear, that we could not; for that would be to transfer a portion of the sovereignty of this nation to a foreign power. Can we alienate the sovereignty of this nation, or any portion of it? Not only alienate, but subject the sovereignty of this nation to the sovereignty so alienated? Such an idea is too absurd for refutation, and needs only to be mentioned to be rejected. If it was a fact that this Congress was to be an organized sovereignty, the committee should have stopped there—should have reported the simple fact, and have spared themselves the labor of all their subtle reasonings, of all their details of probable dangers; for surely we wanted no reasonings to convince us of the inexpediency of transferring a portion of the national sovereignty to a foreign power, and of subjecting the residue to the control of that power; and no exaggerated pictures of national dangers, to deter us from committing such an act of national suicide. If it be a fact that this Congress is to be this organized sovereignty, possessing those sovereign prerogatives, and to exercise this supremacy over us, let the same gentleman who drew this report, or any other gentleman, now show it, and the Senate must reject the proposed mission with one voice.

But this supposition, made by the report, is entirely gratuitous, and has not any warrant whatever, from any of the documents on which it was founded: it is not only without evidence, but contrary to all the evidence. It appears from these documents, that this Congress is to be a mere diplomatic council, with no power whatever, but as such. It is to possess no one attribute of sovereignty; no legislative power, no executive power, no judicial power; no power whatever but that of an advisory council. This council is not to form the confederation of the South-American nations, as the honorable gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Hayne) supposes. That confederation is already formed, and this council is appointed by it; each nation appointing two plenipotentiaries to be of it. That confederation is formed by their treaties, made between themselves; but still it leaves each nation an independent sovereignty; independent in all its foreign relations, independent in all its internal regulations and only united in a common league, offensive and defensive as to common dangers. It was absurd, therefore, to suppose, as the report supposes, that when they had provided with such a jealous care for their separate and absolute sovereignties, that they have subjected those sovereignties to the sovereignty of a Congress, and that each sovereignty had thus become a *felo de se*. Nothing can be further from the fact: See article 16th, in the treaty of Colombia and Chile; article 6th, in the treaty of Colombia and Peru; article 18th, in the treaty of Colombia and Guatemala; and article 17th, in the treaty of Colombia and Mexico. The provisions are precisely the same in substance, and nearly the same in words, in all the treaties. It is as follows:—I recite it from the treaty last mentioned.—"This compact of perpetual union, league, and confederation, shall not, in any wise, affect the exercise of the national sovereignty of either contracting party, in regard to its laws and form of government, or its foreign relations." This council is to be composed of Plenipotentiaries, two from each nation. They are called plenipotentiaries

in every instance in which they are mentioned or referred to at all, without one single exception.

In article 14th, Treaty of Colombia and Chili, they are so called—The Congress is to be an Assembly of the States, "composed of their Plenipotentiaries." In article 3d, Treaty of Colombia and Peru, they are so called—The Congress is to be an assembly of the States, "composed of their Plenipotentiaries." In article 17th, Treaty of Colombia and Guatemala, they are so called—The Congress is to be an assembly of the States, "composed of their Plenipotentiaries." So, wherever they are incidentally mentioned, they are called Plenipotentiaries; as in the 3d article of the Treaty of Colombia and Chili. It provides that the contingents therein mentioned, shall be adjusted at the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries. Are Plenipotentiaries invested with the powers of government and sovereignty? The idea is preposterous. Will it be said, they may be? No, they cannot be, as such. Besides, it is expressly provided, in every one of these Treaties, how they are to be commissioned. They are to be commissioned as Plenipotentiaries, and not otherwise. In article 12th of the Treaty of Colombia and Mexico, it is provided in these words—"A Congress shall be formed, to which each party shall send two Plenipotentiaries, commissioned in the same form and manner as are observed towards ministers of equal grade, foreign nations;" and this is, *mutatis mutandis*, the provision of all the Treaties. And so far are these Plenipotentiaries from being invested with the powers of government, that they are not even invested with the power to protect themselves; but are to owe that protection to the state in which they assemble; and this is expressly stipulated for in all the Treaties. And what is that protection to be? It is the protection due to the sacred and inviolable character of Plenipotentiaries. This is what is stipulated. See article 15 of the treaty of Colombia and Mexico: it provides that "the Isthmus of Panama being an integral part of Colombia, and the most suitable point for the meeting of Congress, this Republic promises to furnish to the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress, all the facilities demanded by hospitality among a kindred people, and by the sacred characters of Ambassadors." The same stipulation is exacted by all the other nations from Colombia, and by her from them, if the Congress should be compelled to remove its seat. Each nation exacts a guarantee for the protection of its Plenipotentiaries; clearly proving that they are to be merely Plenipotentiaries; merely a diplomatic Congress or Council, and incapable of protecting themselves.

Besides, all the Treaties in the stipulations for the formation of this Congress, and in defining its duties, and its office, limit the Congress to the power of council merely. Article 14th in the Treaty of Colombia and Mexico, which is but a transcript of the same provision in the other Treaties, and which defines the office of the Congress to be, "To serve as a Council on great occasions; a point of union in common danger; a faithful interpreter of Public Treaties in cases of misunderstanding; and an arbitrator and conciliator of disputes and differences." This is all the grant of powers which the Congress have made to them; this is the whole of its Constitution; for though it is said, in the 3d article of the Treaty of Colombia and Chili, they are to adjust the contingents therein mentioned; and in the 14th Article of the same Treaty, that they are to cement the intimacy of the union between the States, these offices are virtually included in the above definition of their duties. Now, how is it possible to say that here is a grant of any powers, except those of council? The Congress is expressly made to serve as a council on great occasions; not as a government on great occasions, or on any occasions, but as council. Will it be said that these occasions may embrace military and naval operations? Be it so; still it is only a council as to them; not power to order, not power to direct them. The question is whether they can do any thing more than advise. They are "to serve as a point of union in time of danger." This makes them the central point of communication, and the vehicle of intelligence to the allied sovereignties. Surely this is nothing more than the power of advising. They are "to be a faithful interpreter of Treaties in cases of misunderstanding." By this they are to give opinion and advice; nothing more. Will it be pretended that they have not only the power to interpret Treaties, but to enforce the interpre-

tation. Nothing can be more groundless. There is not a syllable that implies any power, whatever to enforce their interpretation, "and as an arbitrator and conciliator of disputes and differences."

Their treaties were the point out of which could arise any disputes and differences to be attributed; they being independent sovereignties; and meaning to such. And surely arbitration in such a case implies nothing more than opinion and recommendation; and what proves it is, they are to be the conciliators, as well as arbitrators. At any rate, arbitration is not judiciary power, strictly speaking; which implies execution as well as adjudication. As to adjusting contingents, what is there but an agreement of the parties by their agents, what the contribution? No one will pretend it. As to cementing the intimacy of their relations, that, surely, is the office of friendship, not of force. Will it be said the body will be permanent? What has that to do with the question of its own power. Will it still be contended a council may be permanent; a power may be temporary. The Dictatorship of Rome was a temporary power. Will it still be contended that this Congress is a federated sovereignty? What one prerogative of Sovereignty has it? Can it raise armies? No they cannot. Can they equip fleets? No they cannot. Can they command either the one or the other? No they cannot. Can they levy and collect taxes? No they cannot; not a cent can they levy, not even for their own subsistence: that they must owe to their appointments; and had they no means of living but by their own powers, must starve to death. Can they declare war, or conclude peace? They can do neither. Can they regulate the relations with foreign powers? No they cannot. Can they regulate any subject whatever of their internal policy? Not any. They cannot even advise on these subjects. Can they coin money and regulate the currency? No; were they to attempt to do this, they make themselves criminal, and expose themselves to punishment. Can they pass any law, or execute any? They cannot. Have they the power of protecting the society around them? They have not even the power of protecting themselves. They can do none of these things; for the simple reason, that they are not a government, nor intended to be a government, but merely a Congress of diplomatic agents, for consultation and advice.

Can any one suppose that, in investigating the nature and character of this Congress, we are to look to any thing but the Treaties by which it is constituted and defined? or that it can be other than what those constitutional acts make it? Newspaper speculations about it, reviews upon it, whether North American, proclamations that allude to it incidentally—are those to be taken as lights in this inquiry? In every point of view, they are useless; if they agree with those constitutional acts, they are not wanted; if they differ from them, they are not entitled to the least weight. It is equally unimportant to this inquiry, what this or that minister from those nations may presume may be the subjects of discussion by that Congress. Whatever those subjects may be, the constitution of that Congress cannot be other than those constitutional acts make it. Taking, then, these treaties as our guide, and only guide, nothing can be more clear to us than that the report is entirely mistaken in supposing that this Congress is to be a confederate sovereignty.

Now, had the report attempted to predicate the dangers with which it would alarm us, on the existence of a mere Diplomatic Council; a mere Congress of Ambassadors, the attempt must have entirely failed: it would have been hardly possible to prevent its appearing even ridiculous: for, pray how can such a Congress be pregnant with such dangers? How, in the first place, would it make out that the destinies of this country were committed to its keeping; to be controlled, to be regulated by it, to be dependent upon it? How, I ask? Certainly not by logic; logic would be of no use here, wonderful as that weapon is, when wielded by the hand that is said to have drawn up this report; here it must have failed him entirely. No, nothing short of magic could give even the semblance of connection between such a Council and such results. He must have been a magician, and have thrown before our eyes all the illusions of enchantment before we could see, or seem to see, such results; seem to see a few men, not over a dozen, without being clothed with any power whatever, except that of Council, sitting in conclave on the dividing line of the two hemispheres, and controlling the destinies of both. Why, the phrenesies of Don Quixote would be sober reason, compared to the extravagance of such a delusion.

Then pray how would such a Council compromise our neutral relations. To show this, would involve the report in the difficult task of proving that the exercise of a right is itself a wrong; for no one will say that we have not a right to send a Minister to an independent nation; and it amounts to nothing more. If we may send to one independent nation, we may send to several independent nations; and it makes no difference, as to the right, whether they are confederated, or not confederated. A Minister of course is to meet Minister; this is the mode, and the only mode, of communication between nations; and surely it makes no difference as to the right, whether he meets the Minister separately in his own nation, or meets him conjointly with others in another place; still it is the same diplomatic intercourse, and the exercise of the same right. And are not these South American nations independent nations? Why, even Spain herself is obliged to consider them as independent nations, as to all the world, except as to herself; the law of nations obliges her so to consider them. If these States commit violations upon the rights of neutral nations, is Spain responsible for these violations? No—she herself disclaims the responsibility; and leaves the injured neutral to look to these States for his indemnity. These nations being independent as to all intents and purposes, as to us, and as to all the world, except as to Spain herself; and we have precisely the same right to send a Minister there, that we have to send a Minister to Great Britain or to France; the same to send one to Panama, as to send one to Mexico. The mission then is a matter of plain unquestionable right. But, though Spain has not a right to complain of it as a violation of our neutral relations with her, she may consider it as unfriendly to her. She may so. When we recognised the independence of these nations, she considered it as unfriendly towards her; so also when we sent Ministers to those nations; so also when we made treaties with them. But still we adopted these measures, and why? Because in so doing we violated no right of Spain; and because in so doing we pursued the true policy of our own country. Even England, connected as she is with Spain, who alone sustained that monarchy against the mighty efforts of Bonaparte, whose relations with her are of the most intimate character, even England has done the same thing; and why? Because she had the right, and found it her interest to do so, disregarding all the complaints of Spain of unfriendliness in these proceedings. The question of this mission (the mission itself being an unquestionable right) is to be determined by considerations of policy; not by its possible or probable effects on the feelings of Spain, which we have uniformly disregarded, when right and policy united in recommending measures of national interest.

But the instructions of the Minister may be such as to enable him to concur in and promote plans that may compromise our neutral relations. They may. So may the instructions to every foreign minister we have to every foreign power in the world. But what is our security against this? It is the Executive discretion, and the Executive responsibility.—In the nature of things, we can have no other. In this instance, we have, moreover, the Executive pledge, that our neutral relations shall not be compromised. He says, his Ministers shall not engage us to any alliance, nor to any project importing hostility to any nation. Then, if our neutral relations should be violated, the Executive must violate his pledge, or his Ministers must violate their instructions; and surely no one will presume either—at least no one will act upon that presumption.

The Report would persuade us that the destinies of Cuba and Porto Rico are somehow connected with this mission—or with this Congress: that their conquest is to be attempted by force: or their independence produced by their blacks being excited to revolt. This supposes, first, that three plans of conquest or revolution are contingent—depending upon the event of a Congress: if no Congress—then, not to be undertaken; if a Congress—then, to be undertaken. And stranger still is the further contingent depending on the event of a mission or no mission: that the Congress, without this mission, will not undertake them; but, with this mission, will undertake them. It supposes these strange things: for if those plans—Congress or no Congress—mission or no mission—are resolved on, it is idle to urge that as an objection, which has no connection with either fact. Whether these plans of conquest or revolution are resolved on, or will be resolved on, or resolved against, we know not; but this we know—it is a question with which that Con-

gress can have nothing to do. It is not within their commission; nor has their commission any reference to it. The powers of war and peace, and all other prerogatives of sovereignty, are expressly retained by the States. This Congress has no participation in them whatever.—All their military, all their naval operations, whether for offence or defence, whether separate or confederate, are concerted and directed by the States themselves, independently of this Congress. This Congress has not the least particle of authority with regard to them. But if this body had delegated to it the military and naval concerns of the confederacy, and the direction of their military and naval operations, as the Report erroneously suppose, would not our remonstrances, made upon the spot, in that body and to that body, be likely to have some effect? Would not that be the very place where to exert our influence to prevent those attempts? And would it be prudent to forego the chances, and them the only favourable chance, of effecting so important an object to our country, as would be afforded by this mission? I think not. The honorable gentleman from South-Carolina supposes, even then, our minister, by going to the Congress, would compromise our neutrality with Spain. What, if he went there, among other things, for the express purpose of preventing an attempt against the possession of Spain? Would an office of friendship to her, be a breach of neutrality towards her? Would an effort to protect her islands from invasion, be an act of hostility towards her? Will the learned gentleman say, that such is the doctrine of the law of nations on the subject of neutrality? Upon re-examination and reflection, I am confident he will not.

It is evident, that our government has labored with much anxiety to prevent these or any enterprises against the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; has still that object much at heart, and is bent on preventing them, if possible. Yet the very measure which the Executive has proposed, among other things, to augment his influence with those nations, to be exerted if occasion should require, the report represents as a measure that may become the means of promoting the very evil he is striving to prevent. How can it be, unless the Executive commutes his views, and favors those enterprises?—The honorable gentleman from Virginia, who pourtrayed to us the calamities which might follow on in the train of these events, to affect our fellow-citizens in the South—who exhibited those calamities in a manner so affecting to every heart—who transported us to that scene of horrors which he described, and made us even seem to hear the cries of death from the cradle of repose infancy; even he is not more anxious than our Executive to prevent these enterprises against Cuba and Porto Rico. It is strange, that, agreeing with the Executive in object, you should so differ in your opinion of the means! It is strange, that you should judge the means, which he deems useful not only not useful, but detrimental to your common object! The President proposes means. How can that gentleman think them useless? Were he himself in that Congress, and that Congress were to agitate the project of exciting the blacks of Cuba to revolt; and that gentleman were to represent the calamities of the measure, to arise to his friends and their friends in North America; to renew the picture of those calamities, as he had represented them to us? Would it have no effect? My life upon it, I was going to say, the project would be abandoned. I do not know the gentlemen proposed for this mission; but this I know, that if they possess his powers of statement, and his energy of description, or powers any way resembling them, that their mission cannot be useless to the true interests of this country.

The gentleman has represented us of the north as coldly insensible to the possible perils of those of the south; as looking with stoical indifference to those perils; and as not unfavourable to the projects that would increase them. I should be sorry to believe that there was any foundation for this opinion. They mistake, I think, a spirit which is very partial and limited, for the general spirit of the north. I know that there is a wild spirit of fanaticism existing in that country, but not peculiar to it; the offspring of a virtuous sensibility, but unenlightened and unregulated by reason; bigotted to its abstractions, and disposed to push them universally, regardless of those considerations which ought to modify and to limit them; that sees nothing in circumstances that ought to check or control them; circumstances that control every thing, and are not to be controlled; that, to realize these abstractions, would risk the overthrow of the order, together with the happiness of a whole society; including that of those who are the objects of its visionary benevolence. I know that this spirit is formidable, and to be feared; but this is not the spirit of the north; all reasonable and reflecting men there (as the gentleman from South-Carolina did us the justice to admit) adjure this spirit.—They are not to learn that even the virtues themselves, when pushed to their ultimate extremes, cease to be virtues, and operate as vices; that every society must conform to its circumstances; that this is its law; and not the abstract rights of humanity in any imaginary state of nature. They know that if two distinct people exist in the same society, equally numerous, or nearly so, that one must be subordinate to the other; that not only the well-being, but the very being of that society depends upon it; that if they forcibly and suddenly were put into a state of equality, a struggle would instantly ensue to re-establish the former condition; that it must be re-established, or that the one or the other People must be extinguished. The supremacy of the one People and the subjection of the other, is the necessary condition of such a society; and any attempt forcibly and suddenly to change it, is to attempt to change the nature of things; and however benevolent in intention, is criminal in fact. The gentleman, then, is mistaken, if he supposes that we see with indifference any events that would threaten us with this danger; such, for instance, as those revolutions in the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, which he has imagined, and which he deprecates so much and so justly. And if we do not sympathize in his fears, it is because we are persuaded that this measure, instead of leading to those revolutions, will have a contrary tendency; and is the best of all precautionary measures in our power to prevent them.

THE LATE DUEL.
Extract of a letter from Washington, April 10.
“The Duel is still the theme of conversation. Some little circumstances respecting it, are mentioned, which I will give you. One of the preliminaries to the meeting was that neither party should, in the interval, take the benefit of practice, in the use of the pistol. The ground first designated as most convenient was on the

revolutions of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico—I ask, is this proved? Is not the contrary made evident?

If now I am asked, in my turn, if any certain advantage is certainly to arise from this mission; I answer, that the good of any mission whatever is, and must be in a great measure, contingent; depending upon those conjunctures of human affairs to be disclosed in the progress of human foresight; and which are beyond the reach of human foresight; the conjunctures may be such that the mission may be the means of doing great good, or of averting great evil. The probability of such results may be a sufficient warrant for the mission.

The friendship of those nations, let gentlemen abuse them as they will, is very important to us; and it is our interest to strengthen its bands by all the proper means in our power.—It is evident that this mission will be highly acceptable to them; and will have the effect of strengthening those bands, beyond any other expedient we could employ, so little onerous on ourselves. Is not that friendship important to us? Look for a moment at the situation of things. Nature seems to have formed the two hemispheres for mutual commerce; and to us, our commerce with them is immensely valuable, especially when the present is taken in connection with the future. It is only since the era of their independence, now but a few years, that our commerce there had a beginning; and it already constitutes an inconsiderable portion of all our foreign commerce. immense as that commerce is; and the day is coming, and is not distant, when it may constitute by far the most valuable portion of that commerce; the most valuable in itself; and especially the most valuable for its effects on every branch of the national industry, and on every interest in every part of our widely extended empire. The cases of these results are planted in the nature of things, as might be shown, were this the proper occasion. We all recollect the report of the Committee on Commerce, on the subject of discriminating duties; and the general views of our foreign commerce exhibited by their chairman; his very able comments upon that report; his very interesting illustrations; but especially his animating development of our commercial prospects; but nothing, on that occasion, so much excited my admiration as his view of this portion of our commerce, particularly in the rapidity of its increase. It must be so.—These nations now are nations of freemen, and left to their own energies; and the energies of popular freedom never fail to carry forward a nation with astonishing rapidity in the career of national prosperity. Their population is great at present, upwards of thirty millions, if I mistake not, with an unbounded scope for its increase; and possessed of all the means which have been found to accelerate its progress.—For this great and growing commerce we have the world for competitors, but none can contend with us on equal ground, if we are attentive to all the means of securing all the advantages of our situation. England is our great rival for this commerce. She is exerting all the arts of her policy, to gain the advantages, to preoccupy the ground, to establish her connections, and to secure the command of their markets. Had she received the invitation which we have, I believe she would not have debated so much, nor hesitated so long, as to her interest, in according to it. No she is too quick-sighted in seeing, too prompt in seizing every advantage, to have delayed her acceptance so moment. All the merchants of our country, so far as I am informed—intelligent of their interests, and of the means that favor them—attracted by this opening and promising field for their enterprises, are warmly and eagerly desirous of the adoption of this measure. The sentiments of the country at large, in the Eastern quarter of the Union at least, appear to have taken the same direction; not perhaps from the most enlightened views of all the considerations connected with the subject, but impelled by that feeling which carries freemen so naturally and so forcibly to fraternize with freemen, in whatever part of the world. As the mission will be without harm, or the danger of harm, I think the consideration of the public sentiment ought to weigh something with us in determining this question.

The theory of our constitution charges the Executive with the care of our foreign relations, and of the public interests connected therewith; it supposes him intimately acquainted with all those interests, and therefore possessed of the means of forming a correct opinion of the measures conducive to their advancement. This opinion, though not binding as authority, is yet, I think, entitled to much weight, as well as to much respect, in our deliberations. We have the Executive opinion in this case, under circumstances that entitle it to peculiar consideration. The erudit of the Government, in the estimation of all those nations, is in a degree connected with the adoption of this measure; and that estimation ought not, in my opinion, lightly to be forfeited, nor unceasingly impaired. I hope, therefore, that the resolution reported by the committee will not be adopted.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

OFFICE SEEKING.

The Georgetown “Metropolitan” informs us that a resignation of one of the Clerks in the Treasury Office at Washington city took place recently, and adds, that as soon as the resignation was known, then came the tug of precedence in the anti-chamber. Members of Congress who had friends to serve, broken merchants, discharged clerks, ruined spendthrifts and idle boys, rushed in one promiscuous mass, until the Secretary found it necessary, to preserve his person from being taken by storm, to have a label pasted up in the anti-chamber announcing that the appointment had been made. We understand that the plan was highly approved of, and that the several secretaries have ordered a sign to be hung up, subscribed on one side, “No vacancies in this Office,” and on the other, “Vacancies filled,” by which it will be suited for any emergencies, even that of resignation.

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Maryland side; but Mr. Randolph thought he had no objection to fight in Maryland who would rather, he said, die in Virginia.—The intention of the parties was strictly concealed. Mr. Adams heard of it, accidentally, about two hours after they went out. Mrs. Clay had not the slightest intimation of it, till after her Husband's return. Mr. Randolph wore on the ground, a long flannel gown, which was cut near his right hip, by Mr. Clay's second fire. After the reconciliation, Mr. Randolph pointing to the rent, jocularly remarked, “Mr. Clay, you owe me a new gown.”

“I am happy, Sir, replied Mr. C. I am no deeper in your debt.” Here as elsewhere, Mr. Clay's report has been approved by some, censured by others, ag-in ridiculed.

Providence Amer.

The expense of guarding and boarding, in Kentucky, one prisoner, accused of murder, has already amounted to \$1026, and he is still in custody. This is the Governor's son Isaac B. Desha. Elsewhere, the friends of prisoners, if able, furnish them with whatever they have over jail fare.

A public meeting of the citizens of Boston was held at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening last, to take into consideration the expediency of raising funds for the relief of the venerable Thomas Jefferson. A committee of twenty-six was appointed to raise funds by voluntary subscriptions.

The present session of Congress will close on the 22d inst. The National Journal states, that nearly two hundred private bills stand upon the docket, many of which involve claims that require attention upon every principle of equity and humanity. There are also many public bills of great importance, which have been neglected in the rage for making long and worthless speeches.—Among other bills is that on the subject of Bankruptcy, which, so far as we can judge, will be postponed to another session.

The Kingston, Jamaica Chronicle, of the 31st March, states, that the Colombian brig Feria Martin, from Maracaibo, for Martinique, has been captured by a Spanish Plate. The officers were imprisoned at Porto Rico, but were subsequently released.

A personately fled from Albany (N. Y.) who was on bail, and arrived in Philadelphia. He met followed him. The runaway invited his friend to walk with him, and they went to the wharf, and while standing there the fugitive struck his bail over the eyes, drew his watch from his lob, jumped into a boat and rowed for the opposite shore. At this moment a sheriff arrested the bail, and the thief escaped. Let this be a warning to persons becoming bail.

BOLIVAR.

The City of Cusco in South America, has lately presented to Bolivar a golden garland, ornamented with pearls and diamonds, as a testimony of gratitude for having preserved and freed the country; which the Liberator, with his characteristic nobleness, sent to General Sucre, by whom the victory over the Spaniards was obtained. General Sucre, however, has presented it to the National Legislature of Colombia, in the name of himself and his army. The Senate and Representatives have accepted the present; and have determined, in order to preserve this memorial of the valour of the Colombian army, which has given independence to Peru, to deposit it in the National Museum.

The case of General Paez, who is accused of an arbitrary exercise of power in making enlistments on the Coast, has been sent up to the Senate by the house of Representatives.

General Bolivar is shortly expected to arrive in Colombia from Peru.

The story of Col. Burr's going to Washington to call Mr. Randolph to account is contradicted.

In King's county, Long Island, (N. Y.) a young woman was imprisoned several days on a charge of stealing a stick of oven wood; and a notorious offender, convicted of stealing a horse, was set at liberty, in consequence of a flaw in the indictment in mispelling the owner's name of the horse.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

There are few parts of the world with whose character the people of the U. States are so imperfectly acquainted as they are with that of Algiers. We have been in the habit of forming our opinions of the people of that kingdom from the persons composing the crews of their piratical corsairs, and of drawing their national character from even less authentic sources. The book recently published by Mr. Shaler, Consul General at Algiers, gives us the character, moral, political and civil, of that people in its true light. From Mr. Shaler's sketches we learn, that the Government of Algiers consists of a Sovereign Chief, who is termed the Dey of Algiers, and a Divan

ber, composed of the ancient military who are or have been commanders of corps. The Dey elects the Dey, and deliberates upon such affairs as he chooses to lay before them. Such is the theory of the Government, the Divan has dwindled into a mere fantom. The Dey assumes and exercises all the right of sovereign authority. The election of the Dey is usually the result of the intrigues of faction among the Janissaries, the military, who are foreigners, of the lowest orders of people brought from the Levant, to recruit the army, to whom is reserved the exclusive right of filling all offices of trust, honor, or profit. The natives are entirely excluded from office, even the sons of the Dey and other officers, if born in Algiers, are excluded; neither have they any voice in an election. Among such electors, it will not be thought surprising that, “A Dey is murdered to make room for some more fortunate adventurer; his immediate friends and adherents perish, or are plundered and exiled, and the public business or tranquility is not interrupted beyond twenty-four hours.” These revolutions succeed each other with rapidity, and it is mere accident if a Dey dies a natural death. Any Turk who has been enrolled in the corps of Janissaries, is eligible to the office of Dey. Speaking of the city Government, Mr. Shaler says:

“There is probably no city in the world, where there is a more vigilant police, where fewer cognizable crimes are committed, or where there is better security for person and property than in Algiers. The fortune of a living Turk, though he is the legitimate holder of office, is very insecure; but that of a native, who is ineligible to any important office, and consequently passive in political revolutions, is as well protected in Algiers as in any other country. From the operation of these causes, Algiers may be regarded as one of the richest cities in metallic wealth in the world. The widow of Achmet Pashaw lately died, leaving a fortune of several millions of dollars. Of the women, Mr. Shaler says: “Their principal characteristics of beauty are elegant forms, large dark eyes, long eye lashes, and fine teeth; but the beauty most prized is that of excessive coquetry.” The Moorish women are often married at twelve, and are completely in the wane of their beauty at twenty-five, when they are often grand-mothers. The inhabitants of Algiers may be regarded at this day as inconstant and treacherous, “but they are far from being the ferocious barbarians which the term Algarians seems by common consent to imply.” Mr. Shaler has found them in the common relations of life civil courteous and humane. He has never remarked any thing in the character of these people that discovers extraordinary bigotry, fanaticism, or hatred of those who profess a different religion; they profess the Mohammedan creed, and fulfil with the utmost scrupulousness the rites which it ordains, but without affectation, and as far as Mr. Shaler has remarked, without hostility to those who adopt different measures to conciliate the divine favour. We recommend Mr. Shaler's Sketches of Algiers to the attention of our readers, as containing instruction and amusement of no ordinary kind.

THE GREEKS, TURKS, &c.

By the ship General Putnam, which arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday the 25th ult. intelligence has been received from London as late as the 22d of March, and from Liverpool to the 24th. If a London account is correct, one object of the Duke of Wellington's visit to St. Petersburg was of great importance. It is stated,

“that he was charged with what might be termed credentials from France, and Austria, and Prussia, as well as from Great Britain, all calculated to impress the Cabinet of St. Petersburg with the conviction that the above great powers are unanimous in their purpose—

1st. Of protecting the Greeks against the Ottomans.

2d. Of protecting the latter against an attack from Russia.”

The Emperor Nicholas, it is said, approves fully of the first, and acquiesces in the second.

If this be true, and we earnestly hope it may be, the question of Grecian independence is settled in their favor. It will please every friend to freedom and equitable government throughout the civilized world, to learn that the miserable, oppressed, and degraded Greeks are to be emancipated from the thralldom to which they have for so long a period been subjected. This was object enough to induce the British government to dispatch the Duke of Wellington on an embassy to Russia; and probably no other man would have been so likely to have effected so important a purpose.

As for the Russians and the Turks, they may safely be postponed to some future opportunity. The Emperor Nicholas is hardly seated on his throne. The Russians might give him trouble if he were to undertake a foreign war, so early as the first year after his accession.

By an arrival at New-York, from Havre, Paris papers to the 24th March have been received. Accounts from St. Petersburg, (the Russian capi-

tal) to the 8th of March, are contained in the papers received.

The pacific reports concerning the disposition of the Russian court, current in London, appear to have been circulated without foundation. The Etoile gives Petersburg dates to March 4th, which communicate nothing on the subject. It was uncertain whether Wellington would stay to the coronation.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, of 10th March:—The coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, is deferred from the month of September to October, in consequence of the apprehension that a new conspiracy may break out at the time of such a festival. More than 20,000 conspirators are known; that is, more than 20,000 Russian families of the Nobility are implicated; and as all have extensive relations, it may be said that all the Noblesse are under suspicion. We are assured that the number of persons arrested, amounts already to 12,000. A great number of the principal conspirators have died suddenly in prison.

The emperor of Austria was dangerously sick on the 10th March: a bulletin of that date however, speaks more favourably of his symptoms.

The Greek Committee of the Hague have raised 30,000 francs in aid of Greece.

Spain.—The discussions in the council are rather tumultuous, and parties are violent. It was proposed to call upon the clergy for resources; but the archbishop of Toledo said “the gentry in coats of two colours” could bear it much better—meaning the soldiers. Lieut.-Gen. Castanosa inquired where the clergy would be without them? The treasury has demanded all its funds to be paid in, and the widows' pensions are suspended.

The British Parliament has voted 12,000 pounds sterling for exploring expeditions into the interior of Africa. A moth was recently caught at Madras, which measured 10 inches to the extremity of its wings. There is one in the British Museum which measures 9 inches. Goethe, in his 80th year, has just published a new edition of his Werter. A gentleman in London advertises for a wife to accompany him to India. She must have the immediate command of 4000 pounds. Another advertises to write electioneering songs, squibs, speeches, &c. for persons engaged in a contest for a seat in Parliament.

Brussels papers to the 23d, speaks, (on the authority of mercantile letters,) of the present calm in Russia as portentous in its character. The arrests which continue, and enquiries into the late conspiracy, were complained of as throwing great impediments in the way of all commercial transactions.

By an arrival at Boston, London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 25th March, have been received.

Letters from Madrid, dated March 9, state that many persons had been arrested who had combined to effect a revolution in Spain. Several documents disclosing their plans had been seized.

The sum paid by England to her Ambassadors exceeds half a million sterling. The small pox is making dreadful ravages at Carlisle. Hunt and Cobbett are quarrelling. Cobbett calls Hunt manufacturer of Blacking. Hunt says to Cobbett that he trusts his trade is quite as respectable as that of digging up a dead man's bones in America, and endeavouring to “raise the wind” in England by offering for sale a few hairs from Tom Paine's skull for a guinea a lock.

A lady in Edinburgh has funded 200 pounds, the interest of which is to be given to some distinguished clergymen to preach annually a sermon against the cruelty to animals. The treasury of Spain is said to have been completely emptied of late in order to pay a tribute of two millions reals to the Day of Algiers. Excavations are now going on 34 miles from Rome. Some statues of the Muses had been found; they are Melpomene, Polyeimnia, Erato, and it is thought Galliope; another head supposed to be that of Sappho. Hopes were entertained of finding the remaining daughters of Jupiter and Juno. The East India Company's old territory, commonly known in Europe by the name of Bengal, occupying the space of 132,000 square British miles, contained, in 1829, thirty-nine millions six hundred and seventy-nine thousand souls, exhibiting a denser population than any equal portion of the globe, China not excepted.—By a law of the late Alexander slaves are forbidden to be sold. To evade the law a person advertises to lend, for assistance, his cook, for fifty years for such a sum. Such advertisements are very numerous in the Russian journals.

The frigate Constellation, has arrived at Havana from a cruise of fifty days on the south side of Cuba, all well.

The citizens of New-Orleans were taxed on the first day of April, with a notice in the papers that a trial of speed would take place that morning between steam boats Hercules and Post Boy, for a stake of \$5000. Great numbers turned out early in the morning, and remained on the levee till late in the afternoon, before they would be convinced that they were “April Fools.” Philada. pgs.

Salisbury:

MAY 16, 1826.

INFLUENZA.

It appears by accounts received at New-York, that the *Influenza* has extended to the Island of Cuba, and that about 40,000 persons have been attacked by it in Havanna. The disease appears to be the same that has spread all over the U. States. In the region round about Salisbury, there have been numerous instances of the same individuals being attacked two or three times with it during the last five or six months. It was most prevalent during last winter; and, in a number of cases, was fatal, as well among children as adults. Within four weeks past, this epidemic has reappeared among us; and two or three grown persons, besides some children, have fallen victims to the virulence of its attacks.

A man named Peter McWade, fell from his horse near Camden, (S. C.) on the 25th ult.; and was thereby killed.

The Fayetteville Telegraph, of the 28th ult., says that Mr. Josiah Weddington, of Cabarrus county, in this state, while picking the flint of his gun, shot his young daughter through the body; she died soon after. Too much caution cannot be observed in the use of loaded guns.

A very destructive fire happened in the city of New-York on the night of the 17th ult. in the new and extensive block of brick buildings on the corner of William and Garden street, called the Exchange Buildings. An immense amount of property, (consisting of goods of every description) besides the value of the buildings, is destroyed by this fire. There was insurance effected to the amount of \$30,000 on the buildings, and of \$90,000 on the goods in them; yet not more than half the value of the goods was insured.

A gentleman from the country, attending an auction in the city of New-York, on the 25th ult. had his pocket picked, by some dexterous rogue, of upwards of 400 dollars. Some of the light-fingered gentry have become such adepts at their vocation, that it is said they will frequently lighten a man's pocket of its surplus valuables, while conversing with him to his face, and he not discover his loss till the villain has secured his retreat.

In the treaty lately concluded at Washington City with the Creek Indians, they ceded to us all their lands in Georgia; but they still hold an extensive body of land in Alabama; which will yield them an abundant subsistence, provided they use the least industry in cultivating it. Less than one-half of the Creeks, it is expected, will remove west of the Mississippi. If those that remain will devote their time to agricultural pursuits, their lands in Alabama will be all sufficient to subsist them and their offspring for generations to come. And moreover, if these Indians will become an agricultural people, the policy or impolicy of a favorite project with certain conspicuous politicians, will be afforded an opportunity of being fairly tested—it will be seen whether time is sufficient to eradicate from the breasts of the whites, an inherent repugnance to an amalgamation with the Red-Skins.

Mr. Wm. B. Jacques, of the city of New-York, is about sailing from that place to Vera Cruz, (in Mexico) with coaches, horses, &c. to establish a stage-mail communication between the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

Thomas W. Cobb, one of the U. S. senators from Georgia, passed through this state about 3 weeks since, on his way home; from what motive he was induced to leave Washington before the adjournment of Congress, we do not learn; but it is whispered that he contemplates resigning his seat in the senate.

"The Lion and the Lamb shall lie down together."

A New-York paper tells rather a marvellous story about a *Cat* and a *Rat*,—who, although they appeared to have no previous acquaintance with each other, after being shut up in a box together for a few hours, became as friendly as "twin kittens in a nest;" and on the rat being vexed with a stick, he flew to the cat for protection, crawled over her neck and got behind her: Puss was as careful in protecting Mr. Rat, as though he were of her own species.

Baron Tuyll, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, who lately sailed from New-York for Europe, to endeavor to recover his health, which had for some time been on the decline, died in a few days after he had been at sea, aged 54; the vessel put into the port of Halifax, (Nova Scotia) where the body was buried with military honors.

Wm. B. Giles has been elected to the House of Delegates in the Virginia Legislature, from the county of Amelia. He was a candidate last winter for the U. S. senate; then again this spring for a representative in Congress; and is now elected to the lower house of the state legislature.

We perceive by a communication in the Norfolk (Virg.) Herald, of the 1st inst. that it is suspected 70 or 80 persons voted in that Borough, at the late general election in Virginia, who were not qualified. With a view to ascertain the number of spurious votes given in, a correct

copy of the poll-book is to be published.—According to the Constitution of Virginia, none but *freeholders* are entitled to vote for any officer: all the corruption at their elections, is, in our view, chargeable to this aristocratic feature in her political charter.

A northern paper shrewdly suspects that the *balls* made use of by Messrs. Randolph and Clay, in their late duel, were made of *cork*, cut round and rubbed over with black lead. The unconcern of the parties, and the *jesting* that passed between them, would seem to favor the suspicion that their weapons of combat were known to be charged with something *harmless*.

A very singular proceeding took place lately in the town of Brooklyn, on Long Island, state of New-York. The corporation of the town had decreed that a new street should be laid out: in its course, it passed through a lot of ground belonging to a Mr. Patchin; a jury was impanelled to assess the damage; they awarded six thousand seven hundred dollars; the corporation procured the specie, put it in a cart, went to Mr. P.'s house at 4 o'clock in the morning; on their approach, Mr. P. fled from his house, went to the ferry, and crossed over to the city of New-York; whereupon the trustees demolished his fences, carted the specie through his ground, and back to the bank; they then went to work, and laid open the street. Whether or not Mr. P. sought redress by law, we do not discover.

Langdon Cheves, Esq. late President of the United States bank, has purchased a beautiful seat near Lancaster, Penn. with the view of making it his future residence. It is the most highly cultivated and delightful country in the U. S. in and near Lancaster.

Cucumbers and peas were for sale in the Norfolk (Virginia) market, as early as the 25th of April.

A duel was fought in Georgia, on the 25th ult. between Dr. Troup (brother of the Gov.) and a Mr. Masters: the doctor was shot in the thigh; Masters wasn't touch'd.

A law has been passed by the Legislature of Alabama, against *duelling*: it provides that every officer, civil and military, shall take an oath that he never has, and never will, give or accept, or knowingly carry a challenge for a duel,—in default of taking this oath, he is disqualified from holding any office under the state government.

A Strawberry was shown in the town of Sparta, Geo. on the 10th April, which measured 4 inches in circumference, and weighed 141 grains.

JESTING in CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on the 2d inst. after Mr. Cook, of Illinois, had been speaking for some time on a bill relative to cutting a Canal from Illinois river to Lake Michigan, Mr. Kremer, of Pennsylvania, rose, and said,

He should be paying but a bad tribute to the House if, after the long grace which had been said over the diet which had been so well *Cooked*, he should endeavor to say any thing in addition to the grace. Though the diet was ever so well *Cooked*, he thought the House was not prepared to eat it. He would therefore move to lay the diet on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was negatived.

Elias Bouldinot, a Cherokee Indian at school in Cornwall in Connecticut, has lately been married to Miss Harriet R. Gold, daughter of Deacon Benjamin R. Gold, of Cornwall. It must be a strange kind of infatuation that prompts a respectable white young lady to marry an *Indian*!

And yet it is said to have been from a pious belief that she was subserving the cause of God, by contributing towards the civilization, and consequent *evangelization*, of the Red-Skins of the forest, that she was induced to link her destiny to one of them, by a matrimonial connexion.

A gentleman who offers himself a candidate for a seat in the Legislature of this state, from Edgecombe county, has published a circular in which he avows a determination not to follow a practice which has become so general in our state, of treating with spirits at every public gathering. Much as he would value a seat in the Legislature, he would prefer rather to remain in virtuous obscurity, than to purchase distinction at the sacrifice of morality.

MISSION TO PANAMA.

In the Senate of the U. S. on the 2d inst. the amendment offered by Mr. Berrian, to the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the expenses of the mission to Panama,

was rejected, by a vote of 24 to 19: those who voted to reject the amendment, were,

Messrs. Barton, Bell, Bouligny, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Ken. Johnston, of Lou. Knight, Lloyd, McElvaine, Marks, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Willey—24.

Those who voted in favor of Mr. Berrian's amendment, were,

Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Harper, Hayne, Kane, King, Macom, Randolph, Rowan, Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—19.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by precisely the same vote as that by which the amendment was rejected.

It is said that a young man at Rehoboth, (in Massachusetts) has seventeen grandfathers!!

Just before the adjournment of the New-York Legislature, a caucus was held, of 87 members; at which it was agreed that a Convention of delegates, equal to the number of members in the Legislature, should be held at Herkimer in October, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, which offices are to be elected in that state next November. Another caucus was afterwards held, by those members who did not attend the first; who recommended a like Convention at Utica. The members composing the last caucus, were said to be friends of Mr. Clinton; and those of the first, what are rather insignificantly termed "Bucktails." From this circumstance, it would seem that the adverse parties (or *factions*, they might more appropriately be termed) in New York, are yet as unlikely to *amalgamate* as water and oil, mangre all the intriguing of *Van Buren*, or the honey and mustard "concessions" of *Noah*.

John P. Erwin, Esq. recently appointed Post-Master at Nashville Ten. has published in the "Whig," (of which he was lately editor) of the 22d ultimo, an appeal "to the public," of nearly three columns. He dwells principally on the slanders and abuse which he alleges have been heaped upon him for a number of years past, in regard to what has been termed his "splendid failure" in business a few years since—and other *private* concerns and misfortunes of his. On the subject of his appointment as Post-master, he is very brief. As an intense feeling has been excited in this case; and as we have, among others, expressed a decided opinion of the impolicy and injustice of the appointment, it is right Mr. Erwin himself should be heard in the matter. He says:

"It is not my design to minister to public feeling on one side or the other by an unnecessary reference to the recent appointment of Post Master. In this instance, I have succeeded over worthy competitors and violent opposition, is only a repetition of similar occurrences at home—and those who thought well of my capacity, and urged my pretensions at Washington, were ably supported by the conduct of my fellow-citizens at home, and the Legislature of Tennessee in repeated expostions of the same opinion. I do not design by this to impugn the motives of a majority of our delegation in Congress, who first recommended me candidate, (at least a *majority* of them) and then united on *another* in opposition to me; nor to impute that opposition to personal or political feelings—I leave that for the public to judge of, so far as they feel an interest in the matter."

Among the wonders of the west may now be reckoned a child born with teeth, as stated in a western paper. They appear natural except the eye-teeth, which project like the tusks of a hog.

The rail road coach between Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees, in England, carries twenty passengers, is drawn by one horse only, and performs the distance, eleven miles, in an hour.

New-York Market, May 2d.

Cotton—Upland, 10 to 11½; Tennessee 10 to 11; Alabama, 10½ to 11½; Louisiana, 12 to 15.

Coffee—Cuba, Laguira, Brazil, &c. 14 to 15; St. Domingo, 15½ to 16½; Java, 17.

Bagging—A large sale by auction, of 715 pieces damaged, was made yesterday, at from 10 to 15 cents; the general price is 22 to 24 cents for hemp, and 15 to 18 for flax.

North-Carolina State Bank Notes, 3 to 3½ dis.

Cape Fear and Newbern, do.; Georgia Notes, 2 to 3—with the exception of those on Darien bank, which are 20 per cent. dis.; Charleston banks, 2 to 3½.

The Notes on the Cheraw bank, are not quoted in either the N. York or Charles-ton papers.

We have understood that Mr. King, in consequence of his ill health, has determined to resign his mission to England, and to ask leave to return to the United States. We have also understood that his request has been acceded to, and that he is expected to take his departure from England during the next month.

Nat. Journal.

Drought.—Every kind of crop, (with the exception, perhaps, of wheat) is suffering greatly, in this section of country, from the drought which has prevailed for six or eight weeks past. There has been but one rain within that time, that has been of much service to the famished earth,—and that one did not moisten the soil more than half an inch below the surface. Gardens, and the corn crops, more particularly suffer for the want of rain.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EPITAPH on a "COMETIZER."

There lies beneath this earth, well sodded, Who cometized until he nodded,— Until he nodded, did I say?

He cometized both night and day, Until his spirit took its flight.

To cometize in regions bright.

This cometizer was so clever,

(That he might cometize forever,) Jove placed him, for his heavenly weal,

Astride a comet's fiery tail,—

Whence he may boundless space explore,

And cometize forevermore,

From orb to orb, can make his stations,

And cometize with endless nations.

COPERNICUS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 4.

Cotton, 9½ to 10; flour, fine, 5 a 6, super-

fine scarce, 6½; wheat, 90 cents a 8½; whiskey,

40 to 42½; peach brandy, 60 to 70; apple do.

do.; corn, 85 to 90; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks

Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 45; sugar,

muscovado, 20 a 25; coffee, prime green, 19

20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson,

5½ to 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11;

beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 350 to 4 per 100 lbs.

iron, 5½ a 6, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 45 a 5½;

manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 1.

Cotton, S. Island, 35 a 50; stained do. 18

Maine and Sante, 23 a 28 cts.; short staple, 9½ a

11½ cents; Whiskey, 32 a 33 cents; Bacon,

6 a 7; Ham, 9 a 10; Lard, 8; Bagging, Dun-

dee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 22 a 24; Coffee,

Prime Green, 16½ a 17 Inf. to good, 14 to 16

cents. Georgia Bank Bills—1 per cent. discount.

North-Carolina Do.—1½ a 2 per cent. discount.

We repeat the quotation in our last of Uplands (9½ to 11½)—the inquiries for the article con-tinue without abatement, but the sales have not been large, purchasers being desirous to exe-cute their orders at rather lower rates, which the holders are unwilling to submit to.

CAMDEN PRICES, April 29.

Cotton, 9 a 10; corn, 8 1 15 a 1 17; bacon,

9 to 10; whiskey, 45 to 50; bran-dy,

peach 55 to 60; apple 50 to 55; tal-

low 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco,

(manufactured) 12 to 15.

Gaz.

CHERAW, MAY 2.

The transactions of the last week have been

very limited; Cotton is selling at 9 10 6½;

Whiskey 50; Brandy (peach) 60 a 70; Flour 6

7 a dollars; Bacon 9 a 10 cents; scarce; Beef

7 a 8 in Market, none.

Liverpool, March 23.

Cotton, Upland

POETRY.

THE DYING EXILE OF IRELAND. [FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.]

The Irish people are celebrated for their attachment to their country. No matter in what clime an Irishman may be placed by destiny, the remembrance of the green hills of his native isle is impressed upon his heart, and he never ceases to warm his imagination with the hope of revisiting the dear scenes of his youth.

[See JOHN CARR.]

"Erin! an Exile bequeaths you his blessing!"
A lonely wanderer on a foreign strand,
Far from each former friend, and that dear shore
He fondly called his own (though his no more);
The Exile felt that awful hour at hand,
When life declining to its latest stand
Had feebly ebb'd—and every grief was o'er,
Save the sad thought, that all who might deplore
His fate, were distant on his native land,
And he must die neglected and alone;
"Nor wife nor child" might even know the spot
Where he must sleep unmarked by cross or stone,
His woes unpitied and his name forgot;
Yet wrath he felt not—and his dying prayer
Rose for his country's sufferings and despair!

MISCELLANEOUS

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER, &c.

Last evening the first exhibition of Mr. Maclzel's automatons, took place before a company of upwards of a hundred persons, and we believe we speak the opinion of every individual present, in saying, that nothing of a similar nature has ever been seen in this city, that will bear the smallest comparison with it. Every conjecture as to the power which directs and governs these wonderful machines, seems fruitless, and only multiplies the difficulties. Abandoning all vain speculation, therefore, we will give as concise a description as we can of the general exhibition, which commenced with the chess player. At the appointed hour the curtain was withdrawn, and the figure of a Turk, seated at his chess board, was rolled forward on castors, thus rendering any communication with the floor impossible—and connection with any human being, seemed practicable. The board was placed on a chest or commode, which is about four feet long, three high, and three deep, inclosed on all sides. The doors of this chest, consisting of three in front and two behind, and also a drawer, were then opened, and a lighted candle was introduced among the machinery, to shew it, and to prove that no person was concealed within; although such has been ingeniously demonstrated, by a great mathematician, in the Edinburgh Journal of Arts and Sciences, to be the fact. All the doors of this chest were opened at the same time; the figure was then wheeled round, and the drapery being raised, the interior of the body was exhibited, also filled with mechanism. The doors were now closed and the pieces arranged. Each party had only a bishop and two pawns, and a gentleman skilled in the game having chosen the black as affording the best chance to win, the game proceeded, and in five moves the automaton won. The pieces being replaced in the same situation, the player then took the white, and lost the game again in about the same number of moves. The figure was then removed amidst great and deserved plaudits, and the Austrian trumpeter appeared and played two marches, &c. However, as this article is extending to a great length, we shall leave the trumpeter to puff himself, a business to which he is perfectly adapted, and proceed to the dancers. A slack rope about thirty feet in length, extended across the saloon, and a human figure of about twenty inches in height was seated upon it; here without any apparent human agency, he (and after him another,) went through all the evolutions of the most expert living performers. That he is not attached to the rope appears certain, as his hands are at one time entirely raised from it, and at another he is suspended by his hands alone. The exhibition now closed amidst the greatest applause. And sure we are, that no person who pays Mr. Maclzel a visit, will come away unremunerated for his time and trouble. Verbal description can convey no adequate idea of this magical exhibition. It has hitherto baffled all attempts of the most keen sighted to penetrate its mysterious movements, and has produced equal pleasure and surprise for a period of more than fifty years.

GEORGE III.

It is said that the King, after the close of the American revolutionary war, ordered a thanksgiving to be kept through his united Kingdom.—A noble Scotch Divine in the presence of his Majesty, inquired, "For what are we to give thanks, that your mis-

ty has lost thirteen of his best provinces?" The King answered, No! "Is it then (the Divine added) that your majesty has lost 100,000 lives of your subjects in the contest?" No, no! said the King. "Is it then that we have expended and lost a hundred millions of money, and for the defeat and tarnishing of your majesty's arms?" No such thing! said the King, pleasantly.—"What then is the object of the thanksgiving?" "Oh, give thanks that it is no worse."

The Letter W.

I wonder that it has never struck the discoverers of "curious coincidences" (pestilential class by the way) that most of the things in which men chiefly delight begin with a W. There are women, wine, wit, and wisdom; an alliteration of good things not to be surpassed. Observe, too, how the ladies have got the W. among them in their various relations—woman, wife, widow; they escape it only in the state of maid, but the cockney would reach them by giving the W to virgin—as, virgin!

FROM SNOWDEN'S ADVOCATE.

SUNDAY.

The daily occurrences of a week of business absorb the mind so much, that were it not for the regular return of the Sabbath, the majority of human beings would nearly forget that anything else was necessary in this world, but money when it is needed, provisions when hungry, clothing to cover us, or luxuries to feed our pampered appetites. But Christianity has consulted the wants of man, and the weakness of his nature, by the institution of one day in seven. How happy the virtuous mind must feel, to escape from the trammels of a bad world to one day of sober reflection, of pious indulgence, or of religious consolation! The mariner who, after a week of storms and gloom, happens to spend one day on the sunny shore of some verdant island that rises out of the main, cannot feel more grateful for his good fortune, than he who, having weathered the misgivings of the week, sits down in his own pew in his own church, and joins in the service and praise of his MAKER.

It is mentioned of Mr. Houston, a member of Congress from Tennessee, that he was a private soldier during the last war under Gen. Jackson; that at the close of the war he left the army and turned his attention to law and politics, and that by unassisted and meritorious exertions, he has elevated himself from obscurity to a respectable standing in his native State. He will probably be the next Governor of Tennessee.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil of every country, and the bringing to the utmost perfection its various productions, are the foundations of all wealth and prosperity.—You might as well hope to see the human body in active motion when palsied as to see manufactures, or arts, or industry of any description, progressive, when agriculture has declined.

The camphor tree of Sumatra has become very scarce, and it is said that 300 trees may be cut down before any of this valuable drug can be found.

WIT.

The stamp duty on receipts was first imposed during the celebrated coalition administration; which gave occasion for the following jeu d'esprit, at the time generally attributed to Sheridan.

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise,
"That shall not fall on me;"
"Then tax receipts," Lord North replies,
"For those you never see."

BIG-STELLE.

Before Judge Day a poor paddy was tried, For something nocturnally taken,— When the judge did enact, That the proofs of the fact Were greatly too strong to be shaken.

Poor Paddy exclaimed in fright, By my soul, it's a shame, I should lose all the same By Dav, that I'd taken by snar.

EPICRAM.

Well, said my friend, I like your creed— That friends in need are friends indeed: Thus you and I are friends most true, For I'm in need, and so are you!

An essayist remarks that the advantages of lying, in a journal, on Saturday, is, that the lie lives till Monday, and has two whole days at least, to start, to work all over the country.

New Leather? New Fashions?

E BENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia,

New Supply of Leather.

and new *Lants* and *Boot Trees*; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

of good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins*, from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him.

And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the **BIG BOOT**, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825. 88

Great Bargain.

THIS subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of land where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntville, in the county of Rowan, called the Gold-spring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance: 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds: there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary out-houses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 300 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract.

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

Jan. 23d, 1826. 125

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Napoleon.

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Mr. Thomas McNeely's stable, in Mocksville, Rowan county, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Wednesdays; and at Mr. Thomas Oak's, in Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, in each week, alternately; at the very reduced price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the single leap; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to go with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed. The season

will commence on the 10th of March, and continue until the 20th of July. He will be found constantly at his stands, except when taken to be shown at public places, of which due notice will be given to customers. His pedigree and reputation will be illustrated in hand-bills.

8/10 JOHN MARSH,

March 25, 1826. M. BROWN.

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE

AERONAUT.

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season: ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to go with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aeronaut will be five years old next spring is; greatly improved since the last season; in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aeronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomed, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Jolly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandsons; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandam of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in hand-bills, at the commencement of the season.

Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

Notice to all whom it may concern:

ON the first day of December 1825, I executed two bonds, of three hundred dollars each, one due the 25th Dec. 1825, the other due the 1st of March, 1826, to a man living in Stokes county, N. Carolina, by the name of John B. Williams, for the purchase of a negro man, named Billy, and it appearing that the said negro belonged to a man living in Virginia, by the name of Edwd. H. Mosely, of whom I have since purchased him; that the said negro was stolen from the jail of Amelia county, by a notorious horse thief, by name Coleman Walker, and sold to James Stafford, of Stokes county, N. Carolina, who made a conveyance of said negro to the aforesaid John B. Williams, who is known to be insolvent, and sent out from the state of North-Carolina secretly, to Georgia, and sold; finding that John B. Williams had no right to sell slave, I hereby caution the public against trading for either of my two bonds, as I never intend to pay them.

DAVID AVERRET.

Eatonton, Geo. April 3, 1826. 12p

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponens, for sale at this office.

Farm of Robt. Simonton.

ON Tuesday, the 30th day of this instant, will be sold, at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Robert Simonton, Esq. in the Town of Statesville, all the perishable part of the estate of said Robert Simonton; consisting of a great variety of articles, among which are Horses, Cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, Corn, bacon, a still, several wagons, farming utensils of every description, and about forty likely negroes, of almost every size and description.

Also, several valuable Plantations in the neighborhood of Statesville, on some of which is wheat, oats, and corn, now planted, and several lots in the town of Statesville, will be rented at the same time.

The sale will continue from day to day, till the whole is disposed of. A reasonable credit will be given for all except a part of the negroes. Terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale, by

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,

THEOPHILUS FALLS,

JAMES CAMPBELL,

May 2d, 1826. 413

Five Cents Reward.

R AN away from the subscriber, living 16 miles south-east from Salisbury, on the 29th of March last, an indentured white girl, named Rebecca Herral, (alias Rebecca Jackson;) she is in the 17th year of her age, has an infant boy with her, and is very much "given to lying." All persons are cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I hold myself irresponsible for any contract she may enter into. The above reward, but, no other expenses, will be paid for apprehending her, and no thanks to bring her back into the neighborhood. 311 Rowan, May 5, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON,

MESHACK PINKSTON,

Dec. 30, 1825. 92

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of West & Brown, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. WEST & BROWN, Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 94

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: William Duggins, vs. Edmond Beazley; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, c. e. 613

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: John Webb, vs. Edmond Beazley; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, c. e. 613

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: John Webb, vs. Edmond Beazley; original attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, c. e. 613

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

■ N Equity, April term, 1826. John A. Chapman and others vs. Nathan Chaffin, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, are not resident in this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that unless the said John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to answer or plead to the bill of complaint, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and set down for hearing ex parte.

True Copy: THO. CALDWELL, c. e. 613

Price adv. \$2. 3m. 12

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

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